

Commercial Advertiser.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—The last dates from Lawrence are to September 15th.

L. WRENCE, K. T., Sept. 15

Twenty-eight hundred men, mostly Missourians reached Franklin yesterday, destined to attack Lawrence. Owing to our reliance upon Gov. Geary some what for protection, our force is mostly in the country. About five hundred remain, preparing to fight in our fortifications.

Our advance guards came into collision last night and three of the enemy's men are reported killed—none of ours injured.

At ten o'clock came from the Governor, forbidding the approach of the Pro-Slavery forces. They then fell back and camped at Franklin.

Four hundred United States troops arrived here

ing the Governor in person disbanded

CHINA.—FALL OF A PAGODA.—Saturated or undermined by the late continued rains, an ancient Pagoda with thirty of its floors, and the element of the eleventh century, fourteen centuries. It is now, a heap of ruins, amongst them being the crushed body of a Buddhist Priest. Most direful are the prognostications of the superstitious on the occurrence of this catastrophe; and nothing less than the early down-fall of the Empire, and the destruction of the world, even by the sea, before had some doubts, albeit, it.

ELLION.—One can make neither head

tail of the news from the different seats or courts. Now it is the Rebels, and now it is the Imperialists who are slaughtering tens of thousands of their enemies.

GEORGE PEABODY AT THE EAST.—An interesting correspondence as to a public entertainment has taken place between a committee of New York merchants and men of letters and the well-known George Peabody, the banker in London. Mr. Peabody declines all invitations to public dinners, except the one tendered by his fellow citizens of Danvers, Mass., the place of his birth. He says in his answer to the New York invitation:

In returning to my native land after an absence of

s, I had several objects in view. I wanted to see the land of my birth and

youth, and the surviving members of my family
 once more to greet my friends in every part of
 the country; and to see and know the new generation
 that have come up since I left, and who are to
 be their successors. I also desired to visit every section
 of the Union, and to witness with my own eyes the
 evidences at home of the prosperity of which I have
 seen abundant proofs abroad. The twenty years that
 have elapsed since my last visit are the most impor-
 tant twenty years in the commercial history of Amer-
 ica. Like Rip Van Winkle, I am almost appalled at
 the wonderful changes that already meet my eyes.
 Although, as you well know, I have not slumbered
 meanwhile in a Sleep Hollow, I stand amazed at the
 energy and activity which characterize your coun-
 try. It is my wish and purpose to remain in the country long
 enough to meet the new generation and their causes.
 On many reflections gentlemen, I think that if
 I am on this reflection, which has been tendered to

selves, and by my friends in Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, I shall be
 anxious to visit. I have been obliged to decline
 to have any more of these parties, and I have
 therefore been obliged to come to the conclusion
 to refuse all invitations to dinner with the single
 exception of my native town Danvers, in Massachusetts.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—
 We stated, a few days ago, the probability that the
 Hon. Mr. Villiers would be the next ambassador from
 Great Britain to the United States. We believe there
 is now no doubt that such will be the case. We have
 reason to know that Mr. Villiers has accepted the
 appointment. He is a young man, of a family of
 high rank, and of a very indolent nature, is a man
 of remarkable ability, strong intelligence and in-
 courtesy grace and gentleness of manner. Except that
 he is careless in dress, he bears a singular resemblance

his brother, Lord Clarendon, having a
liquid blue eye and expression of lar-

courtliness. Like Mr. Crampton he is a bachelor. Before receiving his present office of Judge Advocate he was an able debater and an active committee man in the House of Commons. His annual motions of the corn laws first awakened that public opinion in England which has since been steadily increasing in action and advocacy of the ballot. He has always taken an eager part. Since his appointment he has been doomed to the lucrative taciturnity of the Treasury bench, but his views have always been of a breadth of freedom approaching, if not touching, republicanism.—*Toronto Colonist*.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *London Post*, (Government organ,) recommends the Hudson Bay Territory as favorable seat for a convict establishment.

FRANCE.—Rumors are afloat that an exchange of colonies is being negotiated between France and England. France to give up her factories on the mainland of India, in exchange for the island of Mauritius.

It is also reported that France wishes to purchase from Denmark a strip of the coast of Iceland, for fishing stations. It is further reported, that the State of Algeria demands a large addition to the troops ex-

e. A division of boats is to be sent to

The French exile, *La Presse*, says that the provinces are to be removed from Spain.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 16th, 1858.

The probability is now going to have a basis with England, or rather it is now quite probable that England is going to give Mexico a drubbing. England says she is disgusted with treating Mexico like a civilized nation after resorting to every expedient to get along with her as such, and as she has been unable to come to any other conclusion, by a close examination and comparison of the public acts of the country, than that Mexico deserves the same treatment as would be bestowed on a band of bandits, she has determined to administer the dose. Lord Clarendon has just received the British Charge d'Affaires here has hauled down his sign and flag and closed the legation, and the Consul has closed his offices. The cause of this decisive step has a long history. First the English Convention debt; secondly, the non-payment of the interest of the London loan; thirdly, various acts of bad faith in obtaining money from English capitalists for mining purposes and the refusal of Mexico to grant redress; and fourthly and ultimately, the affair of Messrs. Barron, Forbes & Co., of New York, who were sent to Mexico to buy the Rio Grande Repto. The last case has brought England to the brink of war.

mands of the Mexican Government in

tion to it. The Mexican Government, true to the character derived from its Spanish ancestors, first treated the demand lightly, the Charge threatened to ask his passports when the government equivocated. Just at this time, instructions were received from the English Government that if the demands were not acceded to in such and such a manner, to suspend

and in pursuance with orders relation

Orders were sent to Admiral Bruce some time since, to make himself convenient at some point on the Pacific—either San Francisco or Panama, and are in response here to hear of his whereabouts. The same day the legation closed, on the 2d of September, advices left here for the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and by this time the Admiral has his advices. He is under direct orders from the government, and we are watching with interest to see if he is to commence the blockade of Vera Cruz immediately. My opinion is his orders are not to do so until the next

...times the Consumption of Mexico.

In the first instance the Government of Mexico is going to send Gen. Almonte to England, to see if that gentleman cannot settle the matter quietly; but it seems quite certain that he will not be received under the circumstances. He is, however, the best man that could have been selected for the mission, and if Mexico can be saved, he will undoubtedly do it. The liabilities of Mexico to England now exceed \$70,000,000—quite a nice little sum for a nation to pay that has no more than a few thousand in the national treasury, and who owes at this time an unpaid arm for two months.—*Bulletin.*